

GAYNOR URGES LABOR PENSIONS

United States Behind Europe
in Compensation Laws,
He Says.

FACE POORHOUSE NOW

Injured and Worn Out Work-
ingmen Cast Off by
Employers.

NEW YORK ACT "MEASLY"

Tells Republican Club of Eco-
nomic Waste by Some In-
dennity Companies.

Mayor Gaynor, a guest of the Republi-
can Club at the Saturday discussion,
declared yesterday that the United States
is shamefully behind all other civilized
countries of the world in providing for
workmen's compensation and industrial
pensions.

Blindly adhering to the outworn com-
mon law principles of the liability of the
employee, it has permitted a system to
develop that means privations and poor-
houses for the injured and worn out
workmen and their dependents.

All this is to be changed, the Mayor
said, if he could read the signs aright.
It was not to be done in a day, however,
and because legislation must come from
the several States he estimated that it
will take fifteen years before the country
will be able to catch up with Russia,
Prussia or England or the other countries.

There was a large attendance at the
discussion yesterday and there were
many manufacturers, many casualty
and indemnity men and lawyers present.
Edson S. Lott, president of the United
States Casualty Company, and P. Tecumseh
Sherman, ex Commissioner of Labor,
also spoke, and they agreed with the
Mayor's exposition of the principles of
the subject. The discussion was all the
more animated because of the legislation
pending at Albany now. There was no
vote after the speeches were over.

Tells of Long Fight.

Edward Kellogg Baird, who presided
at the luncheon and said that the
fight over workmen's compensation
had been raging furiously all the
winter. There were two camps, those
in favor of the Foley-Walker bill and
those favoring the Murtaugh-Jackson
bill.

He was glad to have the Mayor speak
generally on the subject, and added
that the Mayor always adorns every
subject he touches, usually sending his
hearers to the dictionary afterward.
Mr. Baird mentioned something about
"epistrophe" and "lascivious orgies."

There could be no last word on the sub-
ject after the Mayor had spoken.
The Mayor at the outset said that he
would try not to give them any new
words, such things only slipped out any-
way. He was glad to be a guest of the
club. He had been invited to speak
once before when the topic was "The
Abuses of the Press," a month ago, and
he had a notion to attend, as he thought
he could say something on the subject.

"I could have said a few words about
Baird and his two feeble imitators,
the two Pulitzerz, that might have been
interesting," he commented, "but I
thought the game was not worth the powder."
Mayor Gaynor then went on with his
subject as follows:

"When I received the invitation on this
subject I felt that I could not decline for
two reasons—one is that the fact that this
club should invite me here to discuss this
topic shows that while it is a highly political
topic, a highly economic question, that
nevertheless it is a wholly non-partisan
question."

"We have to come into these questions
very often, people from both the national
parties, and carry them through, some-
times without much encouragement from
those who are to be benefited by the result.
Nobody ever yet got a dividend that I
know of by pretending—mark what I say—
pretending any great friendship for those
who lose. They are not deceived by
pretensions. They generally know a dema-
gogue as far away as they can see him.
I hope it is true with us also."

Long an Advocate.

"The other reason was that I have been
discussing the question for many years,
and others of you here. Some of us were
among the first to mention a word about
it was to provoke people who thought
themselves all wise to call you an anarchist
and also a socialist in the same breath."

"I shall not enter into a formal discussion
of the matter in detail, but I will say
here professors and heads of casualty
companies that are very competent to do
that thing. All that I have ever discussed
is the matter in its general aspect, and
as much as Mr. Chairman, as I propose
to do today."

"Nobody would call a socialist or an anar-
chist as is evidenced by this audience,
who comes forward to say a word on this
subject. It is a worldwide subject. As
far as I see, I think, Prussia had a labor-
ers' compensation act coupled with insur-
ance for pension purposes. And now all
over the world the question has been
raised."

"England had a compensation act passed
half a generation ago, but it was a very
meagre one. A few years ago they passed
a new one, which may serve to us as a
model, to be changed, however, to suit our
conditions. It is modeled, I think, chiefly
after the Russian act. Some people said,
'What a great man this Lloyd George is
to conceive such a vast thing!' Why, he
did not conceive it at all."

"The world's all the civilized governments
of the world except ours had it when the
English law was passed. We have lagged
behind the whole world in these matters,
and yet we boast as often as we can that
we are the most progressive and enlight-
ened people in the world, about which
some of us are now entertaining consider-
able doubt."

Excludes the Progressives.

"Of course I am excluding the members
of the Progressive party from that num-
ber of the Bull Moose party, whichever
you call it. All over the civilized world
it has been solved. Why, I alluded to the
Russian act a few moments ago, which
is a model, and yet we have people among
us who think that Russia hardly yet has

been admitted into the family of civilized
nations.
"But we know, unless I mistake the tempo-
rality of the times, have a firm mental grasp
of this great question. I have no hesitation
in expressing my belief that within fifteen
years it will be solved in every State in the
Union. If in place of being a State ques-
tion, were a national question and solvable
by the national Congress, I would be safe
in saying that within three years it would
be solved in this country."

"But as it is it has to be worked out in
every State, and that takes time. But
in the end, the States, I suppose, will all
follow each other in carrying out the sys-
tem which is now being threshed out by
just such people as I see before me to-day."

"The general aspect of the thing presents
a moral question as well as an economic
and a political one. In fact all economic
questions have a moral aspect. The basis
of them is moral. To mass it all in one
sentence, all that we have been asking for
is that those employed in the industries
of the land shall, as a part of the expense
of production, be paid for the injuries they
receive in the employment and also receive
a suitable pension when they are no longer
able to work, in place of being turned out
to starve or pass the remainder of their
days in the poorhouse."

Urges Proper Safeguards.

"If we have to take care of such people,
as indeed we have, why not do it in a chari-
table and decent way? That is the whole
question, and I think, why should those
who work in these great industries not be
safeguarded and supported by them? Why
should not a man with his arm or his leg
whipped off by dangerous machinery be
paid for the damage which he sustains?"

"The machinery is brought in to be used
to be paid for. When the machinery breaks
down it has to be repaired or replaced.
That all goes into the cost of production,
doesn't it? Why not apply the same rule
to the human machine? If he is maimed
or hurt, or if he is killed, why should not
that damage be a part of the cost of produc-
tion also? You manufacturers have no
reason to object to that."

"The next State that passes such a law
and the next State that refuses to do it
refuses to do it would enable its manufac-
turers to manufacture cheaper than you
could. For that reason I regret that it is
a State question. It ought to be a national
question. And yet I hope that it will work
out in one State after another by the force
of opinion. And I have no doubt it will
within the period which I have mentioned,
fifteen years."

"We are in the throes of it in this State.
We began by passing a little bill three years
ago that was almost measly now. I have
let one word slip out. It was a measly bill.
It was just a beginning. We picked out the
most dangerous employments we had in
the State, where there was a blasting and the
like, and as a beginning we passed a bill for
those."

"But when it got as far as that revered
Court of Appeals at Albany it was knocked
down like a tenpin in a tenpin alley on
grounds that I think the enlightened man-
agement of the country has not and will not
sustain."

"It was knocked down on an economic
fallacy. It was said that to make manufac-
turers pay a tax or create a fund to take
care of people so hurt when the manu-
facturer himself was guilty of no negligence
causing the hurt was to take his property
without due process of law."

Calls It Falsehood.

"It is an economic falsehood. It does not
take his property. In the first instance he
has to pay a tax or contribute to a fund to
pay, I concede, but in place of it being
taken from him he adds it to the cost of
production, the same as the expense of
machinery and a remaining of machinery
is added to the cost of production, and in
that way it goes into the price of the manu-
factured product, and you and I and the
whole community are the ones who are
paying it. Is that not so?"

"I have no objection to that economic
proposition, with due respect always to
the judicial opinion. We always say that
whether or not we have respect for it.
And it is very proper that we should, be-
cause they did the best they could, and
that is all that any man can do."

"Other States have decided otherwise,
and I suppose you are pretty well aware
that the national Supreme Court is going
to decide the other way. That is a thing
well known in Washington and here. I
think that when the next case comes up it
will be upheld, as it has been in the Western States
and not go down on any such economic
fallacy as I have just mentioned."

"If the Government would take control
of this thing and levy a small tax on the
payroll of each manufacturer the details
I won't enter into, as there are men here
who can do that to perfection or they do
in some countries, part on the manu-
facturer, part on the workmen, and there-
fore, in England, a third part on the com-
munity at large, or in whatever way may
be thought best, and thereby create a fund,
and out of that fund, when these accidents
happen, simply pay the man within twenty-
four hours or twenty-four days."

"But what is the course now? Why, he
goes to a damage lawyer, and he has to
agree to give him half, I suppose, at the
start, and then they bring the suit, and
then there is a casualty company, which
insures the manufacturer, so that the manu-
facturer does not care much how the suit
goes, but nevertheless he is obliged to
produce witnesses, he is bothered for many
months and sometimes for years with that
pesky lawyer, as they say in New England."

Workman Loses In End.

"And in the end the man that is hurt loses,
we will say, or wins, and after he gets
through with his lawyers and all the ex-
penses and trouble he has as a rule very
little left for himself. One day a jury will
give \$10,000 for a leg and the next day \$10,000.
I suppose you all know that. That is be-
cause you men in this room all evade jury
service. I have had that experience as a
juror, so that I can say that in a positive
way. Now there is the question in its main
features. Instead of a system like that,
the manufacturers of this State are now
insuring themselves with indemnity com-
panies and the indemnity company takes
charge of the lawsuit. The last statistics
that I read on the subject were that while
\$15,000,000 was paid into indemnity com-
panies, only \$15,000,000 of it found its way
into the pockets of those who were injured
in the factories."

Sends Daughter to Prison.

Miss Edith Polacek, the twenty-year-
old daughter of Ludwig Polacek of the
department store firm of Katz & Pola-
cek, at 135 West 42nd street, was sent to
the Harlem court prison yesterday in
default of \$1,000 bail on a charge of
grand larceny made by the young
woman's mother. The examination was
set down for to-morrow morning.

Miss Polacek had spent the night in the
East 194th street police station when
she was arraigned in the Harlem police
court yesterday morning. According to
the story told by the girl and her par-
ents to Magistrate Butts the whole
trouble lay in the refusal of the daugh-
ter to marry the man of her parents'
choice.

The Polaceks live at 553 East Seve-
nty-second street. Mrs. Polacek
brought in police aid by sending out
word that her daughter had disappeared
on March 18 with \$250 worth of jewelry
and \$200 in cash, which the mother said
belonged to her. The daughter was ar-
rested on Friday night at 49 East 112th
street, where she was staying with the
aunt of a young man whom she hopes
to marry.

The prisoner told the police that her
father wanted her to marry Julius
Presenda, of 1051 Kelly street, the
Bronx, but that she didn't want to
marry Presenda. She said she finally
agreed, at the insistence of her father,
and that Presenda gave her a \$300 dia-
mond ring and her mother gave her a
\$250 bracelet.

The engagement party was held on
March 16 at Terrace Garden, Miss
Polacek said. She was not happy and
two days later she ran away. She ad-
mitted having taken \$300 belonging to
her mother, but insisted that the jewelry
had been given to her and was hers.
Magistrate Butts refused to allow Mrs.
Polacek to include the jewelry in the
grand larceny charge.

The Magistrate tried to arrange mat-
ters amicably in court but the parents
of the young woman insisted that she
be locked up.

Takes Up Pensions.

"Now the other thing connected with
it is that of pensions. I never dis-
connect the two things. I sincerely hope
that when this law is passed in this State
it will not merely be confined to paying the
workman for the damage which he receives
by accident, but that it will also include
a system of pensions for those who, having
spent their lives contributing to the product
of manufacture in the community shall,
instead of being mere castoffs in the com-

munity, be supported by the community
when they can no longer work."

"If you be a manufacturer, sir, and are
now paying \$5,000 to some indemnity com-
pany, and some are paying far more than
that—to insure you against the accidents
in your place, just think a while and tell
me whether you would not be willing to
pay that, or even more than that, as a tax
to create a fund to do this great work of jus-
tice and also to relieve yourselves of those
lawsuits and their annoyances."

"I do not know what will become of the
judges and lawyers if we pass this thing.
We have been increasing the number of
judges now for twenty-five years, four
or five every few years. We will have to
begin to decrease them four or five every
few years until we will get down to the
number that will do the business with this
great difficulty taken out."

Mr. Lott Adds His Mite.

Mr. Lott declared that present liability
laws are damnable and not only he but
all other men in his business welcomed
anything that would bring about com-
pensation for workmen injured. He
disagreed with some as to the method
by which the compensation should be
paid. So far as the companies, of which
his was a sample, are concerned, all they
want is a fair field in the matter."

They are opposed to a State monopoly
because they are not convinced that the
State can most efficiently or most economi-
cally administer so important a matter.
In a very courteous way Mr. Lott rather
took exception to a remark of the Mayor
about the \$20,000,000 was out of a total
premium collection of \$15,000,000. The
Mayor, he said, had forgotten that the
law itself requires a reserve to be kept
out of all money received.

Mr. Sherman, whom Mr. Baird said
knows more about the subject than any
other man in the country, discussed the
bills before the Legislature. Legislation
on the subject, he said, must be fair
to the employer as well as the em-
ployee—and the Murtaugh-Jackson bill,
which was drawn by the American Federa-
tion of Labor, aimed only to help the em-
ployee. He did not favor State managed
insurance as provided in the measures
because he declared it would fail both in
economy and efficiency and would call
into existence between 3,000 and 10,000
new officeholders.

He feared what is known as the Senate
substitute of the Foley-Walker bill as
sponsored by the National Civic Federa-
tion. This would not interfere with any
companies, but would insure a healthy
competition which would be for the benefit
of the workmen themselves.

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of the workmen themselves.

NO TRIAL FOR SENATOR

ACCUSED BY A WOMAN

District Attorney Finds No

Basis—Oklahoman Presses

the Case.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—United States
Attorney Wilson of the District of Colum-
bia, who has been investigating charges
against a Western Senator, made this
statement to-day:

"I have heard the statement of the
complaining witness and her friends.
I find no justification whatever for lay-
ing any complaint against any United
States Senator before the Grand Jury."

This statement was made after the
District Attorney had conferred with
Attorney-General McReynolds and sub-
mitted the evidence to him. This action
precludes the possibility of any court
proceedings in the District against the
Senator.

As soon as it became known that the
District Attorney had declined to act
J. R. Jacobs of Oklahoma City called upon
James M. Baker, secretary of the Senate,
and handed to him an envelope contain-
ing charges against the Senator, under-
stood to be substantially the same that
were laid before the District Attorney.
They were in the form of an affidavit
by Jacobs, who is said to be one of the
witnesses in the case. He describes him-
self as a former Democratic National
Committeeman of Oklahoma and a busi-
nessman of Oklahoma City.

Secretary Baker on breaking the seal
found that there was an inner envelope
addressed to the president pro tem of
the Senate. He immediately delivered the
envelope and its contents to Vice-Presi-
dent Marshall. Mr. Baker then issued this
statement.

"I received a communication about
noon to-day from J. R. Jacobs of Okla-
homa City, Okla., addressed to the presi-
dent of the Senate and I delivered it to
the Vice-President in person. I did not
read the communication."

Vice-President Marshall declined to
comment on the affidavit or to indicate
what course he will pursue. He said he
would have nothing to say until Monday.
The Vice-President's friends were of the
impression to-night that he would decline
to entertain the charges against the Sena-
tor. An attempt will be made to force
the affidavit on the floor of the Senate.

ROOSEVELT RAPS OLD

PARTIES IN MESSAGE

Republicans' Position Is Nega-

tive of Lincoln's Atti-

tude, He Says.

PEOPLE MUST BE MASTER

Democrats Are Committed to

Powers of Privilege, Colo-

nel Asserts.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A meeting of

the Bull Moose members of Congress

was held to-day to listen to a message
received from Col. Roosevelt, the party
leader. The communication, which was
intended to be read at the roundup yester-
day, was delayed in transmission.

The Colonel's message is a character-
istic document, proclaiming the Progres-
sives to be the representatives of the
people. He denounces the two old
parties, declaring the position of the Re-
publicans to be "the exact negation of
the attitude of Abraham Lincoln and
the men of Lincoln's days."

"The Progressives in Congress," he
declared, "are the men of stout heart and
firm faith, who dare to stand up to your
colors and fight the people's contest. In
Congress you will find the odds against
you very great, but among the people
at large I firmly believe that the chances
are steadily in your favor. We cannot
amalgamate with either of the old boss-
ridden, privilege controlled parties. We
stand for the rights of the people. Where
the rights of the people can only be
secured through the exercise of the
national power then we are committed
to the doctrine of using the national
power to any extent that the rights of
the people demand."

"This of itself sunders us from the
Democratic party, for the Democratic
party must either be false to its pledges
and you can trust no party that is
false to its pledges—or else it is irrev-
ocably committed to the doctrine of
some fifty separate sovereignties, a doc-
trine which in practice means that the
powers of privilege can nullify every
effort of the plain people to take pos-
session of their own government."

"As for the Republicans, their pres-
ent position is the exact negation of
the attitude of Abraham Lincoln and
the men of Lincoln's days. Lincoln de-
clared that the people were masters
over both Congress and the courts, not
as he phrased it, to destroy the Con-
stitution but to overthrow those who
perverted the Constitution. We stand
for the right of the people to have
their well determined wish become part
of the fundamental law of the land,
without permitting either court, Legis-
lature or executive to debar them from
this right. In short, our two essential
principles are:

"1. That this government belongs to
the people of all the United States
and that every governmental agency
is to be responsive to their will, and
"2. That when they thus obtain, as
they shall obtain, full control over all
the powers of government, those powers
shall be used primarily to increase the
moral and economic well being of the
average man and average woman of
this nation."

EX-SENATOR HANGS HIMSELF.

Aged Calvin Corle Was Rich, but

He Never Wore a Necktie.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 5.—Former

State Senator Calvin Corle, 84 years old,

one of the best known men in Somerset

county, committed suicide in his home

on a farm near New-ham to-day by hang-

ing himself to an old fashioned bedpost.

It was rumored that his suicide was due
to financial reverses, but this could not be
confirmed.
Mr. Corle was a Democrat. He served
in the New Jersey State Senate from 1870
until 1872.
He never wore a necktie and had long
been considered eccentric.

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in the New Jersey State Senate from 1870
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STERN BROTHERS

will place on sale to-morrow, an Extraordinary Purchase of the newest models in

WOMEN'S DRESSES

for Morning, Afternoon, Bridge, Theatre and Evening Wear, consisting of about six hundred garments of

Imported Cotton Voiles, Crepes, Brocades and Linens, also Japanese Embroidered Nets combined with Char-

meuse, Moire and Foulard Silks, Canton Crepes, Shadow Laces, Plain and Dresden Chiffon Cloths,

Actual Values from \$23.75 to 175.00, which will be offered at

Extremely Low Prices, Ranging from

Also To-morrow, an Exceptional Display of

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps

for every occasion, introducing many exclusive styles and

fabrics, including Tinsel Chiffon Cloth and high

grade Moire Short Coats.

Also the following Very Special Values:

Charmeuse Coats,

in black and taupe, draped effect, short length,

lined with Dresden Brocade Satin. at \$23.75

Eponge Coats,

Two models, in the newest colorings,

one style with handsome brocade

collar and cuffs, lined throughout. at \$22.50, 29.75

Traveling and Motor Coats,

Eight entirely new styles, three-quarter and full length,

of Serges, Whipcoats, Covert Cloths, Diagonals,

Tweeds and English Mix-

tures, lined throughout, at \$19.75, 24.50, 32.50

Very large assortments of entirely new and exclusive styles

Women's and Misses'

Paris Made Blouses

are being shown, including high or low neck models in Crepe de Chine,

Nets, Allover Laces, Voile, Marquisette, Sheer Batiste, Plain

or Fancy Crepon with white or colored embroideries,

trimmed with real or imitation laces.

For To-morrow, a Special Offering of

French Voile or Batiste Waists,

hand made, with combinations of

hand embroidery and fine laces. 3.75, 4.95, 5.75, 6.95

Values \$4.75, 5.95, 6.75 and 7.95

Lingerie Waists,

elaborately trimmed, high or round collars,

with or without frills, long or short sleeves. 1.85, 2.65, 3.75

Washable Silk Waists,

in white or colored stripes, mannish shirt

effects or with flat collars,

long or short sleeves. at \$2.50, 2.95, 3.85, 4.75

Crepe de Chine, Net and All Over Lace Waists,